(c) the details of compensation provided by Government to the next kin of the victims; and

(d) the effective measures being taken by Government to punish the culprits and to check the killings in the State of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) According to the information received from Govt. of Assam the details of number of persons killed in last five years are as follows:

	Assam	Karbi Anglong	North Cachar Hills
Police	157	4	12
Army	100	23	14
Para-military . . .	99	6	7
Civilians . . .	1128	5	37
The number of persons kidnappred during the last five years are as follows:			
Persons Kidnapped	146	9	17

(b) The names and addresses of the one thousand six hundred and twenty persons killed and/or kidnapped in Assam during the last five years have to be obtained from all the districts/Police Stations in the State of Assam. It is, therefore, difficult to obtain this information and the effort involved is not commensurate with the reply to be furnished.

(c) An ex-gratia of Rs. 5 lakhs is paid to the dependents of the deceased of State Police, Army and other Central Para Military Forces. Special family pension to the next of kin and job on compassionate grounds to the eligible candidates of the family of deceased policemen has also been provide. An ex-gratia amount of Rs. 1 lakh is paid to next of kin of civilians killed in terrorist violence wef 1-4-95.

(d) Government has taken various steps to bring the law and order situation in Assam under control. These include, inter-alia, deployment of para-military forces and Army in the State, Coordinated action by Army, Para-military & State Police, for counter insurgency operations, declarations of United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB), National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) and Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) as unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Regular review of the situation both at State and Central Government level is being made.

Physical Facilities to Paramilitary Forces deployed at High Altitudes

1942. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the physical facilities given to our ITBP and other paramilitary personnel deployed in the higher Himalayas to withstand the vagarise of highly incloment and unpredictable wheather;

(b) whether these facilities are similar to those as provided to defence forces; and

(c) if not, the methods adopted by Government to ensure that paramilitary personnel deployed at high altitude are adequately protected against vagaries of weather?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) The physical facilities provided to ITBP & other para-military personnel deployed in the higher Himalayas are special winter clothing, bukharis, high-altitude rations and Arctic tents (where permanent accomodation is not available) to withstand the rigorous of highly inclement and unpredictable weather.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation package for displaced persons of Chamba

1943. *SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL*: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 17,400 displaced persons from Chamba, during the 1971 war with Pakistan are still awaiting the rehabilitation package, promised as per the recommendations of Chamba Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 37,000 acres land of displaced families was ceded to Pakistan under Shimla Accord, while our forces were advancing;

(c) if so, the reasons for closing down CDPRA while many are awaiting the rehabilitation package to come or have died; and

(d) if not, the details of the progress achieved so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to(d) The Chamba Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority (CDPRA) was constituted in 1974 for the purpose of formulation and execution of schemes for expeditious resettlement of families displaced from the Chamba area and for providing them relief assistance in camps.

About 3,800 eligible families, which had been uprooted during the 1971 Indo-Pak war, were provided rehabilitation package as sanctioned by the Government of India. However, 699 families, which were settled on agricultural land, could not get their full quota of land due to non-availability of land. An administrative sanction was issued by the Government of India on 15-2-1990 for providing cash compensation in lieu of deficiency in the scale of land as verified by the State Government, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000/- per kanal. The CD PRA was wound up in 1991.

It may be mentioned that an amount of Rs. 2.25 crores was released by the Central Government to the State Government for payment of compensation in lieu of deficiency in land. The State Government has been asked to make payment to the concerned families at the earliest.

(b) In the wake of the Simla Agreement, an area measuring 39,014 acres was left under the occupation of Pakistan.

होम गार्डस के सिपाहियों को सेवा से बर्खास्त किया जाना

1944. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाम्बे एक्ट, 1947 की धारा 8 के अन्तर्गत होम गार्डस की